

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIII.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
PUBLISHED AND DEDICATED BY
FRANCIS E. BREWER, JR., & CO.
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

The enrollment of the citizens who are subject to military duty is progressing actively. The Deputy Provost Marshal, we believe, takes the names of persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five, reserving the question of exemptions for future adjustment. The enrollment of the entire militia force of the nation is a measure intended to expedite a draft should it become necessary to order one to meet any future exigency. The volunteering for the twenty thousand additional troops from Kentucky is proceeding with such alacrity, that the prospect of a draft in our State is daily diminishing. We have already a very handsome proportion of our entire white male population in the service, and when the additional quota is raised, we think Kentucky will have come up squarely to all the requirements which the Government will make.

Mysterious Murder.—A murder has been committed in Cincinnati which has occasioned considerable excitement. Last Tuesday morning, about half past three o'clock, the Provost Guard was proceeding along Sixth street, with the intention of arresting a couple of deserters who were supposed to be at Julia Dye's house, when their attention was called by some Kentuckians who thought they were asleep on the hay scales, in the Sixth street market space. The guard marched over to arouse him, but found that he was stiff and cold, and quite dead, an examination showing that he had received a fatal stab in the abdomen, probably from a knife.

A Coronor's inquest was held by Dr. Doherty, when it was stated by Julia Dye that about one o'clock in the morning a disturbance had taken place on the sidewalk in front of her house, between five soldiers and three citizens, but she knew nothing of the cause of the quarrel nor its result. Another woman, named Julia Steele, who keeps a house of a similar character to that of Julia Dye, on the opposite side of the street, deposed that she also witnessed the disturbance, and saw one of the soldiers stagger over and lay down on the hay scales; but she thought he was drunk, and took no more notice of him. This is all that is known of this affair, except that the name of the deceased was Samuel Snyder, that he belonged to Company B, of the 50th Pennsylvania regiment, that his parents reside in Reading, Pennsylvania, and that he is twenty-two years of age, and a German by birth.

He had arrived on Monday morning from Camp Dick Robinson, and had only just been paid off, so that he must have had a considerable amount of money on him; the precise sum is not known, but it is supposed to be between \$75 and \$130. When found yesterday morning, however, there was not a cent found on him. The whole affair is enshrouded in mystery.

Dr. Swan.—Dr. Swan, of Hospital No. 19, suggests to us that many of the dead soldiers' widows might be employed about the hospitals as laundresses, cooks, and in other capacities. By giving them permanent occupation they would become much more useful than the temporary help which is now obtained, and paid for at regulation prices. This idea is a very admirable one, but we fear there would not be places sufficient to supply the pressing wants of the women who have been bereaved by the vicissitudes of war. It occurs to us that a society of their own sex, started under proper and influential auspices, might accomplish great good. If some of our benevolent ladies would take this matter in hand, they might form an association which could be supplied with Government work, and thus give the soldiers' widows an opportunity of earning a living by the needle. There is a great deal of work ordered directly by the War Department, and contractors could doubtless be induced to give a preference to those who stand so lamentably in need of assistance. A "Widow's Home" might soon be made self-supporting, and its inmates would become independent of charity, and able to supply their own wants. The women of Louisville have acted nobly and generously throughout the entire war, and there are still many calls upon them, but this suggestion we hope will be acted upon. The mode of carrying out the design can best be devised by them, so that the feelings of the indigent may be respected, and they be made to feel that they are not eating the bread of dependence.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)
NEGO OUTRAGE-PROMPT PUNISHMENT.
HEADQUARTERS 12TH KY. CAVALRY,
NEAR COLUMBIA, KY, June 5.

I write you a few lines this beautiful summer evening, to give you some information as to what we are all doing along, and the progress of the country. I am sorry that I have not come under your immediate observation. This morning all is quiet with us, but yesterday, for about an hour, the tumult excited by the arrival of one of his party, and which should have been a low one, he manifests no greatness.

Sir Culling Eardly Smith, a prominent and influential member of the religious societies of Great Britain, died last month at his residence in England.

An elegantly dressed young lady recently entered a railway carriage in Paris, where there were three or four gentlemen, one of whom was lighting a cigar. "Who are you, my love?" said the old man, looking as if the sentence was too much for him to bear. "I am a lover like a tailor?" When he pressed his hat.

"A lover like a tailor? How worse and more terrible than a lie for an excuse is a lie told."

Why is anything recommended according to profit? Because it is considered a good thing.

A venerable lady of a celebrated physician in Boston, one day casting her eye out of the window, observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his patients, which she instantly exclaimed, "How like my husband would keep away from such processions; it appears too much like a tailor carrying home his work!"

A man being asked, as he lay sleeping in his hammock, what he thought of the height of the moon, replied, "To marry a rich widow with a bad cold."

When is a lover like a tailor? When he presses his hat.

"A lover like a tailor? How worse and more terrible than a lie for an excuse is a lie told."

These things are all very good, if some of our benevolent ladies would take this matter in hand, they might form an association which could be supplied with Government work, and thus give the soldiers' widows an opportunity of earning a living by the needle. There is a great deal of work ordered directly by the War Department, and contractors could doubtless be induced to give a preference to those who stand so lamentably in need of assistance. A "Widow's Home" might soon be made self-supporting, and its inmates would become independent of charity, and able to supply their own wants. The women of Louisville have acted nobly and generously throughout the entire war, and there are still many calls upon them, but this suggestion we hope will be acted upon. The mode of carrying out the design can best be devised by them, so that the feelings of the indigent may be respected, and they be made to feel that they are not eating the bread of dependence.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.—A Murfreesboro correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, speaking of the skill and bravery of various corps commanders, thus speaks of Maj. Gen. Crittenden and his 21st army corps:

But it is of General Crittenden's corps that I can speak with most assurance and confidence. The people of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, in every way, will be surprised to learn that in the 21st army corps—may be assured that their gallant corps could not have fallen into better hands than those which direct the course of events in the left wing of the Army of the Cumberland. The record of the 21st army corps of this corps has never, I believe, been published at any one time in any paper, and as it is of interest to many now, and will be to all in the coming campaign, I give it below:

Major-General Thomas L. Crittenden, commanding.

Lieut.-Col. Lyman Sterling, A. A. G., and Other Officers.

Lieut.-Col. Richard Loder, Assistant Inspector General.

Lieut.-Col. G. C. Kniffin, Commissary of Subsistence.

Lieut.-Col. Alex. Sympon, Assistant Quartermaster.

Major John Mendenhall, Chief of Artillery and Topographical Engineer.

Surgeon A. J. Phillips, Medical Director.

Major W. D. O. Clegg, Surgeon.

Captain Geo. G. Knox, A. D. C.

Captain John McCook, A. D. C.

Captain R. B. Mussey, Commissary of Musters.

Lieut. H. W. Kaloden, Provost Marshal.

Lieut. Bruce, commanding Escort.

Major-General Crittenden's corps is a constant and active service since the beginning of the war. He was with Buell during the entire administration of that officer from Louisville to New Orleans, and back again to Perryville. Since that time he has acted under the orders of Gen. Rosecrans, and is acknowledged to have no superior as a corps commander. The honorable part which his division took in the battle of Stones River, and especially in the assault on the fortifications of the Army of the Cumberland at Stone river. It is hardly necessary to refer to the conduct of himself or of his troops during that bloody fight, and I trust no one agrees to speak of it with such contempt as I do.

Mr. Buckstone, who has made a bushel of gold to Lieut. Col. Loder, may be described as an Englishman with Southern manners.

There is a story current about a certain wealthy contractor, who refused to buy a camel's hair shawl for his wife, on the ground that business was then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured. The Major heard the boasting. He ran out of the room, and said to his wife, "I'll go and get one for you." The Major was soon back, and the wife was pleased to see him. The Major answered to her, "I have a camel's hair shawl, the Jack Falstaff of Scroos." The boy was sounded, the roll called; and he answered to his name, and in a few minutes you could not have told that there had been any mention of the Major's wife.

It was indeed conveyed, and is now reported, that many such men had no time for business then; consequently, he had no time for ceremony, you may rest assured.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
Green Street, between Third and Fourth.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Editors.

PAUL R. SHIFFMAN, Editor.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS E. MALLORY, of Adair,
FEDERALIST GOVERNOR,
RICHARD T. JACKOB, of Oldham,
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of Franklin,
FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES H. GARR-EED, of Clay,
FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin,
FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart,
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUE-INSTRUCTION,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of Franklin,
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
JAMES GUTHRIE, GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
WILLIAM C. COOPER, JOHN W. BABB,
HAMILTON COOPER, JOHN D. KNOTT,
John Tevis, Secretary, to whom all communications
should be addressed.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT MALLORY,
of Oldham.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURG.—Capt. L. B. Dunham, of this city, has just returned from Vicksburg, and on Friday last visited Gen. Grant, at his headquarters in the rear of that place. A general feeling of confidence existed that our troops would be enabled to hold their position and eventually compel the capitulation of the rebel stronghold. It could be stormed at any time in two hours, but the sacrifice of life which that course would require renders it prudent and humane to continue the siege and force a surrender. The troops appeared to have in their motions the regularity of the laws of Nature.

On the day we left Murfreesboro, there was a review of Major-General Negley's division, and we much regretted that we could not stay to see it. The correspondents of the Cincinnati papers say that it was a most noble martial exhibition. We should be glad to copy their descriptions if we had room. There is no truer military spirit in the nation than General Negley. He has drawn his sword, first because he loves his country, and secondly because he has an enthusiastic love for the profession of arms. Though a gentleman of almost princely fortune and accustomed to all the luxuries and elegancies of life, he prefers the tent and the plain fare and the camp-bed of the soldier to the finest sleeping apartments and the most costly tables that money could command.

Gen. Sam. Houston has made a resolution to be born again, and now as a candidate for Governor of Texas. This movement is undoubtedly made to accomplish a secession from the Confederacy. Sam was deposed for his loyalty when the rebellion broke out, and he remained a staunch Union man until our Congress framed the Confiscation Act, and then he took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. Finding that the new Government is about played out, Houston is looking about him for the next best chance to play his cards, and he has made up his mind to go back to first principles, undo all that was done under Tyler and Polk to bring Texas into the Union, and again declare her distinct State independence. Should this be effected, there might be some singular diplomatic results, for Texas holds a different position from any other State, having once been actually sovereign and independent, and so acknowledged by the United States, France, England, Holland, Belgium, and other powers. To prevent complications which our kind friends of France and England will not be backward in producing, it is necessary that the authority of the United States government should be restored and enforced in Texas with all possible vigor. When the Mississippi is opened that State will be cut off from the Confederacy completely, and the presence of a few thousand Union troops will soon enable the loyal sentiments of the State to exhibit itself and the people will then promptly regulate their own affairs, expel their oppressors and gather again rapturously under the protection of the old stars and stripes.

Conscription to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people by the mortal argument of the bayonet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous conception. Certainly an established government has, by the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right, or any kindred right by a satisfied government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's common sense.

The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and enforced a series of all-sweeping conscriptions. And now the Federal Government, in self-defence, deems it necessary to meet these all-sweeping rebel conscriptions with a greatly modified measure, the enrolment of a portion of its people for drafting, and so, our rebel-sympathizers in the loyal States, the men who justify and applaud whatever the Southern rebels have done and are doing, cry out against the enrolment, denounce it as an atrocious, and call upon our people to resist it, and even to rise up in arms against it. We earnestly warn these offenders to stop where they are, and we solemnly warn the people to submit quietly and cheerfully to the enrolment, not only because it is the law of the land, but because it is indispensable to the nation's salvation.

If men will not do their duty in this matter from any motives of patriotism, let them at least be wise enough to pay some regard to considerations of their own personal welfare and safety. Of course, the whole people, rebels, rebel-sympathizers, and Union men, may rest fully assured; it is that the earlmen law, however, and by whomsoever resisted, will be carried out steadily, resolutely, and without respect to persons. All opposition to it, whether by act or word, and whether by high or low, will bring down upon the offenders, no matter how many or how few they be, the stern and fearful punishment that the law ordains. Men will be in far less danger in the midst of the reddest carnage of the battle-field than in making opposition to the enrolment law in any manner, shape, or form, whatever. Is some things our Government can undoubtedly afford to be indulgent and tolerant, but it could not, in this terrible exigency, indulge and tolerate a defiance of the enrolment law, or any direct or indirect attempt to obstruct its operation, without putting its own existence at hazard. The law will be executed even though the whole civil power and military strength of the nation be required to execute it. Combinations for purposes of resistance, if such be formed, will be swept away, if need be, by fire and steel.

Whether the enrolment law is or is not the best that could have been enacted is not now the question. It was enacted, it is the law, its enforcement is indispensable to the preservation of our nationality, and it will be enforced.

Our troops in front of Vicksburg bear a vast deal of marching in the city during the intervals of the firing. As all the horses in the city are known to have been used on account of there being no forage for them, it is presumed that the marching is done by the rebels who are subsisting upon the flesh of the dead quadrupeds.

No doubt the rebels, unable to get forage for their beasts, thought it best to take the beasts as forage for themselves. We are not disposed to say nay or neigh to that.

The Editor of the Richmond Inquirer talks about "the yet maiden city of Vicksburg." He fancies the city a young maid scratching and biting and kicking and pulling hair to escape being violated by Grant's army. Why, she has been an old demuret these fifty years.

Constitutional Government and rebellion are now in a life and death struggle. Both can't come out of it alive.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S DIVISION.—We could not be gratified during our late visit to Murfreesboro to see the thousand striking evidences of the popularity of our distinguished fellow-citizen Major-General Rousseau. We found that he was universally beloved and admired by his fellow-officers and almost idolized by the soldiers. All the arrangements of his encampment, the exquisitely beautiful music-stand, the hundreds of arbors made of the green branches of cedars, and the handsome tents all covered with the same material, the whole of the intervening spaces being swept as clean as a lady's parlor, seemed the elaborate work of an artist. He had the finest music from three or four bands in front of his headquarters several times a day, and it was pleasant to see in what numbers his men always gathered to listen and how delighted they evidently were. The atmosphere around, far from being polluted as the air of our camps almost uniformly is, was as pure as the fresh breezes of the mountains.

Our Murfreesboro correspondent gives, in his letter that we publish to-day, some account of a review of Maj. Gen. Rousseau's Division on Monday of last week. We were present at that review and also at a review of two of Gen. R.'s brigades on the preceding Thursday. We never saw finer or grander military displays. In their magnificence they must have been the next thing to the immortal battles fought in the same vicinity. The troops appeared to have in their motions the regularity of the laws of Nature.

On the day we left Murfreesboro, there was a review of Major-General Negley's division, and we much regretted that we could not stay to see it. The correspondents of the Cincinnati papers say that it was a most noble martial exhibition. We should be glad to copy their descriptions if we had room. There is no truer military spirit in the nation than General Negley. He has drawn his sword, first because he loves his country, and secondly because he has an enthusiastic love for the profession of arms. Though a gentleman of almost princely fortune and accustomed to all the luxuries and elegancies of life, he prefers the tent and the plain fare and the camp-bed of the soldier to the finest sleeping apartments and the most costly tables that money could command.

Gen. Sam. Houston has made a resolution to be born again, and now as a candidate for Governor of Texas. This movement is undoubtedly made to accomplish a secession from the Confederacy. Sam was deposed for his loyalty when the rebellion broke out, and he remained a staunch Union man until our Congress framed the Confiscation Act, and then he took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. Finding that the new Government is about played out, Houston is looking about him for the next best chance to play his cards, and he has made up his mind to go back to first principles, undo all that was done under Tyler and Polk to bring Texas into the Union, and again declare her distinct State independence. Should this be effected, there might be some singular diplomatic results, for Texas holds a different position from any other State, having once been actually sovereign and independent, and so acknowledged by the United States, France, England, Holland, Belgium, and other powers. To prevent complications which our kind friends of France and England will not be backward in producing, it is necessary that the authority of the United States government should be restored and enforced in Texas with all possible vigor. When the Mississippi is opened that State will be cut off from the Confederacy completely, and the presence of a few thousand Union troops will soon enable the loyal sentiments of the State to exhibit itself and the people will then promptly regulate their own affairs, expel their oppressors and gather again rapturously under the protection of the old stars and stripes.

Conscription to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people by the mortal argument of the bayonet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous conception. Certainly an established government has, by the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right, or any kindred right by a satisfied government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's common sense.

The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and enforced a series of all-sweeping conscriptions. And now the Federal Government, in self-defence, deems it necessary to meet these all-sweeping rebel conscriptions with a greatly modified measure, the enrolment of a portion of its people for drafting, and so, our rebel-sympathizers in the loyal States, the men who justify and applaud whatever the Southern rebels have done and are doing, cry out against the enrolment, denounce it as an atrocious, and call upon our people to resist it, and even to rise up in arms against it. We earnestly warn these offenders to stop where they are, and we solemnly warn the people to submit quietly and cheerfully to the enrolment, not only because it is the law of the land, but because it is indispensable to the nation's salvation.

Conscriptions to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people by the mortal argument of the bayonet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous conception. Certainly an established government has, by the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right, or any kindred right by a satisfied government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's common sense.

The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and enforced a series of all-sweeping conscriptions. And now the Federal Government, in self-defence, deems it necessary to meet these all-sweeping rebel conscriptions with a greatly modified measure, the enrolment of a portion of its people for drafting, and so, our rebel-sympathizers in the loyal States, the men who justify and applaud whatever the Southern rebels have done and are doing, cry out against the enrolment, denounce it as an atrocious, and call upon our people to resist it, and even to rise up in arms against it. We earnestly warn these offenders to stop where they are, and we solemnly warn the people to submit quietly and cheerfully to the enrolment, not only because it is the law of the land, but because it is indispensable to the nation's salvation.

Conscription to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people by the mortal argument of the bayonet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous conception. Certainly an established government has, by the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right, or any kindred right by a satisfied government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's common sense.

The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and enforced a series of all-sweeping conscriptions. And now the Federal Government, in self-defence, deems it necessary to meet these all-sweeping rebel conscriptions with a greatly modified measure, the enrolment of a portion of its people for drafting, and so, our rebel-sympathizers in the loyal States, the men who justify and applaud whatever the Southern rebels have done and are doing, cry out against the enrolment, denounce it as an atrocious, and call upon our people to resist it, and even to rise up in arms against it. We earnestly warn these offenders to stop where they are, and we solemnly warn the people to submit quietly and cheerfully to the enrolment, not only because it is the law of the land, but because it is indispensable to the nation's salvation.

Conscription to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people by the mortal argument of the bayonet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous conception. Certainly an established government has, by the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right, or any kindred right by a satisfied government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's common sense.

The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and enforced a series of all-sweeping conscriptions. And now the Federal Government, in self-defence, deems it necessary to meet these all-sweeping rebel conscriptions with a greatly modified measure, the enrolment of a portion of its people for drafting, and so, our rebel-sympathizers in the loyal States, the men who justify and applaud whatever the Southern rebels have done and are doing, cry out against the enrolment, denounce it as an atrocious, and call upon our people to resist it, and even to rise up in arms against it. We earnestly warn these offenders to stop where they are, and we solemnly warn the people to submit quietly and cheerfully to the enrolment, not only because it is the law of the land, but because it is indispensable to the nation's salvation.

Conscription to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people by the mortal argument of the bayonet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous conception. Certainly an established government has, by the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right, or any kindred right by a satisfied government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's common sense.

The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and enforced a series of all-sweeping conscriptions. And now the Federal Government, in self-defence, deems it necessary to meet these all-sweeping rebel conscriptions with a greatly modified measure, the enrolment of a portion of its people for drafting, and so, our rebel-sympathizers in the loyal States, the men who justify and applaud whatever the Southern rebels have done and are doing, cry out against the enrolment, denounce it as an atrocious, and call upon our people to resist it, and even to rise up in arms against it. We earnestly warn these offenders to stop where they are, and we solemnly warn the people to submit quietly and cheerfully to the enrolment, not only because it is the law of the land, but because it is indispensable to the nation's salvation.

Conscription to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people by the mortal argument of the bayonet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous conception. Certainly an established government has, by the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right, or any kindred right by a satisfied government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's common sense.

The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and enforced a series of all-sweeping conscriptions. And now the Federal Government, in self-defence, deems it necessary to meet these all-sweeping rebel conscriptions with a greatly modified measure, the enrolment of a portion of its people for drafting, and so, our rebel-sympathizers in the loyal States, the men who justify and applaud whatever the Southern rebels have done and are doing, cry out against the enrolment, denounce it as an atrocious, and call upon our people to resist it, and even to rise up in arms against it. We earnestly warn these offenders to stop where they are, and we solemnly warn the people to submit quietly and cheerfully to the enrolment, not only because it is the law of the land, but because it is indispensable to the nation's salvation.

Conscription to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people by the mortal argument of the bayonet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous conception. Certainly an established government has, by the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right, or any kindred right by a satisfied government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's common sense.

The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and enforced a series of all-sweeping conscriptions. And now the Federal Government, in self-defence, deems it necessary to meet these all-sweeping rebel conscriptions with a greatly modified measure, the enrolment of a portion of its people for drafting, and so, our rebel-sympathizers in the loyal States, the men who justify and applaud whatever the Southern rebels have done and are doing, cry out against the enrolment, denounce it as an atrocious, and call upon our people to resist it, and even to rise up in arms against it. We earnestly warn these offenders to stop where they are, and we solemnly warn the people to submit quietly and cheerfully to the enrolment, not only because it is the law of the land, but because it is indispensable to the nation's salvation.

Conscription to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people by the mortal argument of the bayonet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous conception. Certainly an established government has, by the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right, or any kindred right by a satisfied government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's common sense.

The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and enforced a series of all-sweeping conscriptions. And now the Federal Government, in self-defence, deems it necessary to meet these all-sweeping rebel conscriptions with a greatly modified measure, the enrolment of a portion of its people for drafting, and so, our rebel-sympathizers in the loyal States, the men who justify and applaud whatever the Southern rebels have done and are doing, cry out against the enrolment, denounce it as an atrocious, and call upon our people to resist it, and even to rise up in arms against it. We earnestly warn these offenders to stop where they are, and we solemnly warn the people to submit quietly and cheerfully to the enrolment, not only because it is the law of the land, but because it is indispensable to the nation's salvation.

Conscription to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people by the mortal argument of the bayonet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous conception. Certainly an established government has, by the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right, or any kindred right by a satisfied government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's common sense.

The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and enforced a series of all-sweeping conscriptions. And now the Federal Government, in self-defence, deems it necessary to meet these all-sweeping rebel conscriptions with a greatly modified measure, the enrolment of a portion of its people for drafting, and so, our rebel-sympathizers in the loyal States, the men who justify and applaud whatever the Southern rebels have done and are doing, cry out against the enrolment, denounce it as an atrocious, and call upon our people to resist it, and even to rise up in arms against it. We earnestly warn these offenders to stop where they are, and we solemnly warn the people to submit quietly and cheerfully to the enrolment, not only because it is the law of the land, but because it is indispensable to the nation's salvation.

Conscription to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people by the mortal argument of the bayonet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous conception. Certainly an established government has, by the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right, or any kindred right by a satisfied government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's common sense.

The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and enforced a series of all-sweeping conscriptions. And now the Federal Government, in self-defence, deems it necessary to meet these all-sweeping rebel conscriptions with a greatly modified measure, the enrolment of a portion of its people for drafting, and so, our rebel-sympathizers in the loyal States, the men who justify and applaud whatever the Southern rebels have done and are doing, cry out against the enrolment, denounce it as an atrocious, and call upon our people to resist it, and even to rise up in arms against it. We earnestly warn these offenders to stop where they are, and we solemnly warn the people to submit quietly and cheerfully to the enrolment, not only because it is the law of the land, but because it is indispensable to the nation's salvation.

Conscription to carry on a rebellion or to effect a revolution are absurd in principle. The idea of a revolution involves the voluntary, the spontaneous, the almost universal rising-up of a people to cast off their old government and adopt a new one. A conscription to accomplish such an object, the forcing of a people by the mortal argument of the bayonet, the bullet, and the gallows, to change their government, is truly a monstrous conception. Certainly an established government has, by the common consent of mankind, a perfect right to demand the aid of all its own strong right arms to uphold it against the enemies who would subvert it, but the assertion of such a right, or any kindred right by a satisfied government seeking to effect a revolution is an outrage upon the world's common sense.

The Confederate Government, however, has, as we have seen, ordained and

